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(54) 【発明の名称】 眼科用人工涙液

(57) 【要約】

【構成】 加水分解コラーゲンペプチド、キトサン加水分解成分等の生体適合性、保水性、親水性の高い成分を含むことにより、ドライアイによる涙液不足を補うことができる眼科用人工涙液。

【効果】 本発明は、水への溶解性、保湿性、生体適合性の高い親水性成分を含む眼科用人工涙液であるため、本発明品を点眼することでドライアイによる涙液不足を補うことができ、コンタクトレンズの装用性が向上する効果がある。またコンタクトレンズ表面に親水膜を付与することで、保水性を向上させ装用時の不快な曇りの発生やコンタクトレンズ表面の破水による視力の散乱等の防止及び人工涙液またはコンタクトレンズ表面の細菌汚染を防止することができる。さらにその優れた保湿性、殺菌性等により角膜創傷等の保護剤としての効果もある。

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】加水分解コラーゲンペプチドを必須成分とすることを特徴とする眼科用人工涙液。

【請求項2】加水分解コラーゲンペプチド及び殺菌性成分としてキトサン加水分解成分を含むことを特徴とする眼科用人工涙液。

【請求項3】キトサン加水分解成分を必須成分とすることを特徴とする眼科用人工涙液。

【請求項4】上記加水分解コラーゲンペプチドの平均分子量が800～5000であることを特徴とする請求項1又は2記載の眼科用人工涙液。

【請求項5】上記キトサン加水分解成分の平均分子量が1000～8000であることを特徴とする請求項2又は3記載の眼科用人工涙液。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、ドライアイ患者に涙液の代わりとして用いることができる人工涙液点眼剤に関するものであり、コンタクトレンズ装用者、眼障害患者等に用いることができる。

【0002】

【従来の技術】人体の涙液は、眼を外部の紫外線、赤外線、塵、微生物、その他の生体異物から防御するという重要な役割を持っている、また正常な視力を得るための一種のレンズとしての機能をも有している。しかしながらこの涙液量は個人差が大きく、日本人の約2割は涙液量が少ないドライアイであると推定され、ドライアイは眼の機能上大きな欠点であり常に乾燥する状況が発生する。特にコンタクトレンズ装用者にとってはその視力補正及び装用適合性において問題となり、ドライアイのコンタクトレンズ装用者は短時間装用あるいは頻繁な人工涙液の点眼を余儀なくさせられる。事実人工涙液の点眼で水分を補い、コンタクトレンズ表面に乾燥付着したムチン類を洗い流すことでコンタクトレンズ装用の継続が可能となる。よって一般的には個人に適合したコンタクトレンズの選択と装用方法及び人工涙液の点眼が効果的である。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】現在用いられる人工涙液は例えば、塩化ナトリウム、塩化カリウム、ソルビン酸からなるレンズティアS（参天アラガン株式会社製）、塩化ナトリウム、塩化カリウム、ホウ酸、EDTA-2Na、ポリソルベート80、グルコン酸クロルヘキシジンからなるマイティアCL（千寿製薬株式会社製）、コンドロイチン硫酸ナトリウム、クロロブタノールからなるコンドロン点眼液1%（科研製薬株式会社製）等が挙げられる。しかしながら、前2者の点眼剤はソルビン酸、グルコン酸クロルヘキシジン等の化学合成物質の防腐・殺菌剤を含み、これら防腐・殺菌剤が眼アレルギーを引き起こすことは周知の事実であり、さらに

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ソフトコンタクトレンズに吸着残存することも確認されている（ドライアイ、坪田一男著等）。また、後者のコンドロイチン硫酸ナトリウムは生体の細胞間マトリックス成分の一つであり、創傷の保護剤としてその有効性が認められ、また角膜剥離手術時及びコンタクトレンズ装用時の角膜保護に有効であることが確認されている。しかしながら、コンドロイチン硫酸ナトリウムは数万～数十万の分子量を持つ高分子であるため変性、乾燥等の条件にさらされると水溶解性が低下する。よってコンタクトレンズ装用者が点眼した場合、コンタクトレンズ表面に残存固着することもあり好ましくない。

【0004】そこで、本発明は、これらの問題を解決することを課題として鋭意研究を行い到達したものである。即ち、本発明の目的は、水への溶解性、保湿性、生体適合性の高い親水性成分を含む眼科用人工涙液を提供することである。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、生体成分であるコラーゲンを加水分解して得られる中低分子量の加水分解コラーゲンペプチド及び、高い生体適合性及び殺菌性を持つキトサンを加水分解して得られるキトサン加水分解成分を用いることで本目的が達成されることを見いだした。またキトサン加水分解成分の一部はキトサンと同様に殺菌効力を示すため、微生物汚染防止剤としての作用を持つ。本発明はこの様な知見に基づいて完成されたものであり、（1）加水分解コラーゲンペプチドを必須成分とすることを特徴とする眼科用人工涙液、（2）加水分解コラーゲンペプチド及び殺菌性成分としてキトサン加水分解成分を含むことを特徴とする眼科用人工涙液、（3）キトサン加水分解成分を必須成分とすることを特徴とする眼科用人工涙液、（4）上記加水分解コラーゲンペプチドの平均分子量が800～5000であることを特徴とする眼科用人工涙液、（5）上記キトサン加水分解成分の平均分子量が1000～8000であることを特徴とする眼科用人工涙液、を要旨とするものである。

【0006】以下本発明を具体的に説明すると、コラーゲンは生体結合組織の主成分でありグリシン、プロリン、ヒドロキシプロリンを多く含むタンパク質である。コラーゲンそのものは一般的に水不溶性であり、その変性処理した物はゼラチンと呼ばれ水溶性で食品、化粧品、医薬品等の増粘剤として広く使用されている。しかしながらゼラチンは高分子のタンパク質であるため、コンタクトレンズ等に付着すると取れにくく、一度乾燥すると水への溶解性が極度に低下する欠点を有する。よってコンタクトレンズに残存し汚れ成分の一つとなってしまう。しかしながらコラーゲンを加水分解して得られる加水分解コラーゲンペプチドは上記の様な欠点はなく良好な水溶性を示し、さらにコンタクトレンズ等の表面に親水性膜を形成し良好な保湿性を与え、また水溶性のペ

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塩化ナトリウム	600 mg
塩化カリウム	100 mg
加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (B)	700 mg

【0020】上記成分に蒸留水を加え溶解後、全量を100mlとし眼科用人工涙液を得た。この液について実施例1と同様に評価したところ、接触角は塗布前は97°であったのに対し塗布後では66°まで低下し良好な親水性化効果を示した。また親水性化成分はコンタクトレンズ表面に残存しないことが確認され、眼刺激性は認められなかった。

【0021】(実施例3)

【0022】

【表3】

塩化ナトリウム	550 mg
塩化カリウム	100 mg
加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (B)	200 mg
グリチルリチン酸ジカリウム	200 mg

【0023】上記成分に蒸留水を加え溶解後、全量を100mlとし眼科用人工涙液を得た。この液について実施例1と同様に評価したところ、接触角は塗布前は98°であったのに対し塗布後では71°まで低下し良好な親水性化効果を示した。また親水性化成分はコンタクトレンズ表面に残存しないことが確認され、眼刺激性は認められなかった。

【0024】(実施例4)

【0025】

【表4】

塩化ナトリウム	550 mg
塩化カリウム	100 mg
キトサン加水分解成分 (A)	600 mg

グリチルリチン酸ジカリウム

上記成分に蒸留水を加え溶解後、全量を100mlとし眼科用人工涙液を得た。この液について実施例1と同様に評価したところ、接触角は塗布前は97°であったのに対し塗布後では64°まで低下し良好な親水性化効果を示した。また親水性化成分はコンタクトレンズ表面に残存しないことが確認され、眼刺激性は認められなかった。

【0033】(比較例1)

【0034】

【表7】

塩化ナトリウム	700 mg
塩化カリウム	200 mg

【0035】上記成分に蒸留水を加え溶解後、全量を100mlとし眼科用人工涙液を得た。この液について実施例1と同様に評価したところ、接触角は塗布前は96°であり、塗布後は97°で親水性化効果を示さなかったが、成分はコンタクトレンズ表面に残存しないことが確認され、眼刺激性は認められなかった。

【0036】(比較例2)

【0037】

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*【0026】上記成分に蒸留水を加え溶解後、全量を100mlとし眼科用人工涙液を得た。この液について実施例1と同様に評価したところ、接触角は塗布前は98°であったのに対し塗布後では76°まで低下し良好な親水性化効果を示した。また親水性化成分はコンタクトレンズ表面に残存しないことが確認され、眼刺激性は認められなかった。

【0027】(実施例5)

【0028】

10 【表5】

塩化ナトリウム	550 mg
塩化カリウム	100 mg
キトサン加水分解成分 (B)	800 mg

【0029】上記成分に蒸留水を加え溶解後、全量を100mlとし眼科用人工涙液を得た。この液について実施例1と同様に評価したところ、接触角は塗布前は96°であったのに対し塗布後では71°まで低下し良好な親水性化効果を示した。また親水性化成分はコンタクトレンズ表面に残存しないことが確認され、眼刺激性は認められなかった。

【0030】(実施例6)

【0031】

【表6】

塩化ナトリウム	400 mg
ホウ酸	10 mg
ホウ砂	50 mg
キトサン加水分解成分 (B)	400 mg
加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (A)	300 mg

【0032】

100 mg

【表8】

塩化ナトリウム	500 mg
塩化カリウム	300 mg
加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (C)	600 mg

【0038】上記成分に蒸留水を加え溶解後、全量を100mlとし眼科用人工涙液を得た。この液について実施例1と同様に評価したところ、接触角は塗布前は95°であったのに対し塗布後では71°まで低下し良好な親水性化効果を示したが、親水性化成分はコンタクトレンズ表面に残存し離脱しにくいことが確認された。また眼刺激性は認められなかった。

【0039】(比較例3)

【0040】

【表9】

塩化ナトリウム	500 mg
塩化カリウム	300 mg
キトサン加水分解成分 (C)	500 mg

【0041】上記成分に蒸留水を加え溶解後、全量を100mlとし眼科用人工涙液を得た。この液について実施例1と同様に評価したところ、接触角は塗布前は96

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°であったのに対し塗布後では69°まで低下し良好な親水性化効果を示したが、親水性化成分はコンタクトレンズ表面に残存し離脱しにくいことが確認された。また眼刺激性は認められなかった。

【0042】(比較例4) マイティアCL(千寿製薬株式会社製)について実施例1と同様に評価したところ、接触角は塗布前は98°であったのに対し塗布後では90°で良好な親水性化効果を示さなかった。含有成分がコンタクトレンズ表面に僅かに残存していることが確認された。また眼刺激性は認められなかった。

【0043】<殺菌性試験>抗生物質力価測定方法感受*

備考:	加水分解コラーゲンペプチド(A)	分子量800~1500
	加水分解コラーゲンペプチド(B)	分子量2000~5000
	加水分解コラーゲンペプチド(C)	分子量5000~8000
	キトサン加水分解成分(A)	分子量1000~2000
	キトサン加水分解成分(B)	分子量6000~8000
	キトサン加水分解成分(C)	分子量9000~14000

【0045】

【発明の効果】本発明は、水への溶解性、保湿性、生体適合性の高い親水性成分を含む眼科用人工涙液であり、点眼することでドライアイによる涙液不足を補うことができる。請求項1ではコンタクトレンズ表面に親水性を付与することができコンタクトレンズの装用性が向上する効果がある。請求項2では請求項1の効果とキトサン加水分解成分による二重の親水性化効果の効果及び殺

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*性ディスク試験に準拠して殺菌効力を評価した。試供菌は大腸菌(IFO No.12732)、培地はBTB加標準寒天培地を用いて実施例4及び比較例1について実施した。陽性対照に0.001%塩化ベンザルコニウム溶液、陰性対照に生理食塩水を用いた。その結果、陽性対照の0.001%塩化ベンザルコニウム溶液の阻止円が11mmであったのに対して、実施例3の阻止円は10mmであり殺菌性を示した。比較例1及び生理食塩水の阻止円は形成せず殺菌性は認められなかった。

10 【0044】

【表10】

菌効果がある。請求項3では請求項1と同様の効果と殺菌効果があり、これらを適時用いることでコンタクトレンズ表面の保水性を向上させ装用時の不快な曇りの発生やコンタクトレンズ表面の破水による視力の散乱等の防止及び人工涙液またはコンタクトレンズ表面の細菌汚染を防止することができる。さらにその優れた保湿性、殺菌性等により角膜創傷等の保護剤としての効果もある。

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology characterized by using a hydrolysis collagen peptide as an indispensable component.

[Claim 2] Artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology characterized by including a chitosan hydrolysis component as a hydrolysis collagen peptide and a disinfection nature component.

[Claim 3] Artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology characterized by using a chitosan hydrolysis component as an indispensable component.

[Claim 4] Artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by the average molecular weight of the above-mentioned hydrolysis collagen peptide being 800-5000.

[Claim 5] Artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology according to claim 2 or 3 characterized by the average molecular weight of the above-mentioned chitosan hydrolysis component being 1000-8000.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] this invention can be used for a contact lens wearing person, an ophthalmopathy patient, etc. about the artificial tear fluid ophthalmic solution which can be used for a dry eye patient as a substitute of tear fluid.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The tear fluid of a human body has the important role of defending an eye from external ultraviolet rays, infrared radiation, dust, a microorganism, and other xenobiotics, and also has the function as a kind of lens for acquiring a normal visual acuity. However, it is presumed that this amount of tear fluid has the large personal equation, and about twenty percent of Japanese people are the dry eye with few amounts of tear fluid, and the status which is a big fault on the function of an eye and is always dried generates dry eye. Especially for a contact lens wearing person, it becomes a problem in the visual-acuity correction and wearing fitting, and the contact lens wearing person of dry eye is made to make unavoidable short-time wearing or instillation of frequent artificial tear fluid. Moisture is compensated with instillation of fact artificial tear fluid, and a continuation of contact lens wearing is attained by flushing the mucins which carried out xeransis adhesion on a contact lens front face. Therefore, instillation of selection and the wearing technique of the contact lens which generally suited the individual, and artificial tear fluid is effective.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As for the artificial tear fluid used now, my ***** CL (1000 congratulation medicine manufacture incorporated company make) and sodium chondroitin sulfate which consist of lens ***** S (product made from the Santan Pharmaceutical ***** Inc.) and the sodium chloride which consist of a sodium chloride, potassium chloride, and a sorbic acid, potassium chloride, a boric acid, EDTA-2Na, the polysorbate 80, and chlorhexidine glyconate, 1% (Kaken Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. make) of the ***** instillation liquid which consists of a chlorobutanol, etc. are mentioned. However, it is a well-known fact that, as for front 2 persons' ophthalmic solution, these antiseptics and a germicide cause eye allergy including antiseptics and germicide of chemosynthesis matter, such as a sorbic acid and chlorhexidine glyconate, and carrying out adsorption survival is also further checked by the soft contact lens (dry eye, Kazuo Tsubota work, etc.). Moreover, the latter sodium chondroitin sulfate is one of a living body's intercellular-matrix components, the effectiveness is accepted as a protective agent of a wound, and it is checked that it is effective in the cornea protection at the time of a cornea sublation operation and contact lens wearing. However, since sodium chondroitin sulfate is a macromolecule with several 10,000 - several 100,000 molecular weight, if it is exposed to conditions, such as denaturation and xeransis, a dissolved water in fuel will fall. Therefore, since residual fixing is carried out on a contact lens front face when a contact lens wearing person applies eyewash, it is not desirable.

[0004] Then, this invention makes it a technical problem to solve these troubles, inquires zealously and reaches. That is, the purpose of this invention is offering the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology containing the hydrophilic high component of the solubility to water, *****, and a biocompatibility.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention found out that this purpose was attained by using the chitosan hydrolysis component which understands the chitosan with the hydrolysis collagen peptide, the high biocompatibility, and disinfection nature of low molecular weight while understand the

collagen which is a biogenic substance an added water part and being obtained an added water part, and is obtained. Moreover, since a part of chitosan hydrolysis component shows a disinfection potency like chitosan, it has the operation as a microbial contamination inhibitor. The artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology characterized by being completed based on such knowledge and this invention using (1) hydrolysis collagen peptide as an indispensable component, (2) Artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology characterized by including a chitosan hydrolysis component as a hydrolysis collagen peptide and a disinfection nature component, (3) Artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology characterized by using a chitosan hydrolysis component as an indispensable component, (4) Let the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology characterized by the average molecular weight of the above-mentioned hydrolysis collagen peptide being 800-5000, and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology characterized by the average molecular weight of the (5) above-mentioned chitosan hydrolysis component being 1000-8000 be summaries.

[0006] When this invention is explained concretely below, a collagen is the principal component of a living body connective tissue, and is protein containing many glycines, propynes, and hydroxyprolines. Generally the collagen itself is water-insoluble nature, and the object which carried out denaturation processing is called gelatin, it is water-soluble and is widely used as thickeners, such as food, cosmetics, and the drug. However, since gelatin is protein of a macromolecule, if it adheres to a contact lens etc., it can be hard to take, and once it dries, the solubility to water has the fault which falls to a degree very much. Therefore, it will remain on a contact lens and will become one of dirt components. However, the above faults do not have the hydrolysis collagen peptide which understands a collagen an added water part and is obtained, and it shows good water solubility, forms a hydrophilic layer in front faces, such as a contact lens, further, and gives good *****, and since it is a water-soluble peptide, it can carry out adsorption and desorption more easily than a contact lens front face.

[0007] Average molecular weight is 800-5000, the hydrolysis collagen peptide used by this invention does not have a hydrophilic property and the enough ***** effect, and since we are further anxious also about the incorporation by the interior of a lens, it is inconvenient at 800 or less in respect of the adsorption and desorption to front faces, such as a fall with it, a contact lens, etc. which are not desirable. [large molecular weight and] [water-soluble at 5000 or more] Since a hydrolysis collagen peptide is the fragment of the collagen molecule of a biogenic substance, its fitting and safety to a living body are high.

[0008] The chitosan hydrolysis component used by this invention understands the chitosan which carried out the deacetylation of the chitin which is the principal component of the coat of a crab or a shrimp an added water part, and is obtained. Chitosan is polysaccharide, and it is known that the compatibility to the living body and fitting are very excellent, and it is used as a wound protective coat or an implant material. Moreover, since it is outstanding thickening polysaccharide, it is used for food, cosmetics, etc. as a high thickener of safety. Furthermore an antimicrobial activity is also shown, and it is used as an antibacterial component of medical-application antibacterial fiber, and is a component very useful in respect of safety, a biocompatibility, and an antimicrobial activity. However, since chitosan is polysaccharide of a macromolecule, once it dries [denaturation or], a dissolved water in fuel falls and it has the fault of becoming easy to remain on a contact lens front face etc. It finds out that such a fault is lost in [in a certain within the limits] molecular weight dependence, and the easy absorptivity and desorptivity on the front face of a contact lens etc. was accepted in further specific molecular weight within the limits. Therefore, average molecular weight is 1000-8000, the chitosan hydrolysis component used by this invention does not have a hydrophilic property and the enough water-retention effect, and since we are further anxious also about the incorporation by the interior of a lens, it is inconvenient at 1000 or less in respect of adsorption and desorption, such as a fall with it, a contact lens front face, etc. which are not desirable. [large molecular weight and] [water-soluble at 8000 or more] Since a chitosan hydrolysis component has the same function as chitosan, it is very useful in respect of a biocompatibility, compatibility, and an antimicrobial activity, and can expect disinfection of the hydrophilic property and water-retention grant to a contact lens front face etc., the bacteria in a palpebra, etc., the antiseptis effect of artificial tear fluid, and the safety reservation to a living body. Hydrolysis can be performed by general technique, such as a zymolysis or decomposition by the acid.

[0009] The ophthalmic solution of this invention can contain a well-known component conventionally in addition to these components. The anti-inflammatory agents for preventing anti-oxidants, such as tocopherol acetate for preventing the oxidization degradation by mineral salt, such

as a sodium chloride for maintaining the same osmotic pressure as the phosphoric acid, and the salt and the boric acid for maintaining the same fluidity as tear fluid, and buffers for pH, such as the salt, and tear fluid and potassium chloride, and oxygen and ultraviolet rays and an ascorbic-acid compound, and inflammation, such as glycyrrhizin acid chloride, etc. can be included. The artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology of this invention is the ophthalmic solution excellent in the biocompatibility obtained as mentioned above, a hydrophilic property, *****, etc., and can expect the usefulness.

[0010]

[Function] A hydrolysis collagen peptide and a chitosan decomposition component show a hydrophilic property, a water retention, and a biocompatibility, and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology by this invention plays the role of the high artificial tear fluid of safety.

[0011]

[Example] Although an example explains concretely below, this invention is not limited to these.

[0012] (Example 1)

[0013]

[Table 1]

塩化ナトリウム	700	mg
塩化カリウム	100	mg
加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (A)	800	mg

[0014] Distilled water was added to the above-mentioned component, after lysis, the whole quantity was set to 100ml and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology was obtained. It evaluated [liquid / this] about contact angle change of a contact lens, permeability change of a contact lens, and eye tunica-mucosa stimulative.

[0015] Two drops of artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology obtained by the contact angle change examination this example of a <error-criterion (a)> contact lens was dropped at the contact lens (***** HDk, SEIKO contact lens incorporated company make) convex, and it applied to the front face in the cotton swab, and was made to dry at a room temperature for 1 hour. Next, the contact angle of a contact lens convex was measured using the commercial contact angle meter. Consequently, to the contact angle having been 97 degrees before the application, after the application fell to 64 degrees and showed the good hydrophilic-property-ized effect.

[0016] (b) Two drops of artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology obtained by the permeability change this example of a contact lens was dropped at the contact lens (***** HDk, SEIKO contact lens incorporated company make) convex, and it applied to the front face in the cotton swab, and was made to dry at a room temperature for 1 hour. Next, blow xeraxis was carried out with the back air rinsed for 30 seconds with city water. The repeat ophthalmic-solution processing contact lens was obtained for this operation 20 times. This contact lens was put in into 50ml city water, and it stirred for 15 minutes, and was made to secede from a hydrophilic-ized component. At this time, the unsettled permeability of a contact lens, the permeability of an ophthalmic-solution processing contact lens, and the permeability after secession processing by city water were measured. Consequently, although, as for after ophthalmic-solution processing, adsorption of a hydrophilic-ized component accepted clearly, adsorption of a hydrophilic-ized component disappearing and not remaining on a contact lens front face was checked by secession processing by city water.

[0017] (c) Eye-irritation-test contact lens care supply safety independence criteria Eye tunica-mucosa stimulative It carried out according to the technique.(contact lens association establishment) of a soft contact lens. The sample offer ophthalmic solution was used with the undiluted solution. As a result, eye stimulative did not accept (negative).

[0018] (Example 2)

[0019]

[Table 2]

塩化ナトリウム	600	mg
塩化カリウム	100	mg
加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (B)	700	mg

[0020] Distilled water was added to the above-mentioned component, after lysis, the whole quantity was set to 100ml and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology was obtained. When it was similarly estimated as the example 1 about this liquid, to having been 97 degrees, after the application, the contact angle fell to 66 degrees and showed the good hydrophilic-property-ized effect before the

application. Moreover, it was checked that a hydrophilic-ized component does not remain on a contact lens front face, and eye stimulative did not accept.

[0021] (Example 3)

[0022]

[Table 3]

塩化ナトリウム	550	mg
塩化カリウム	100	mg
加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (B)	200	mg
グリチルリチン酸ジカリウム	200	mg

[0023] Distilled water was added to the above-mentioned component, after lysis, the whole quantity was set to 100ml and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology was obtained. When it was similarly estimated as the example 1 about this liquid, to having been 98 degrees, after the application, the contact angle fell to 71 degrees and showed the good hydrophilic-property-ized effect before the application. Moreover, it was checked that a hydrophilic-ized component does not remain on a contact lens front face, and eye stimulative did not accept.

[0024] (Example 4)

[0025]

[Table 4]

塩化ナトリウム	550	mg
塩化カリウム	100	mg
キトサン加水分解成分 (A)	600	mg

[0026] Distilled water was added to the above-mentioned component, after lysis, the whole quantity was set to 100ml and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology was obtained. When it was similarly estimated as the example 1 about this liquid, to having been 98 degrees, after the application, the contact angle fell to 76 degrees and showed the good hydrophilic-property-ized effect before the application. Moreover, it was checked that a hydrophilic-ized component does not remain on a contact lens front face, and eye stimulative did not accept.

[0027] (Example 5)

[0028]

[Table 5]

塩化ナトリウム	550	mg
塩化カリウム	100	mg
キトサン加水分解成分 (B)	800	mg

[0029] Distilled water was added to the above-mentioned component, after lysis, the whole quantity was set to 100ml and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology was obtained. When it was similarly estimated as the example 1 about this liquid, to having been 96 degrees, after the application, the contact angle fell to 71 degrees and showed the good hydrophilic-property-ized effect before the application. Moreover, it was checked that a hydrophilic-ized component does not remain on a contact lens front face, and eye stimulative did not accept.

[0030] (Example 6)

[0031]

[Table 6]

塩化ナトリウム	400	mg
ホウ酸	10	mg
ホウ砂	50	mg
キトサン加水分解成分 (B)	400	mg
加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (A)	300	mg

[0032]

Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate 100 mg Distilled water was added to the above-mentioned component, after lysis, the whole quantity was set to 100ml and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology was obtained. When it was similarly estimated as the example 1 about this liquid, to having been 97 degrees, after the application, the contact angle fell to 64 degrees and showed the good hydrophilic-property-ized effect before the application. Moreover, it was checked that a hydrophilic-ized component does not remain on a contact lens front face, and eye stimulative did not accept.

[0033] (Example 1 of a comparison)

[0034]

[Table 7]

塩化ナトリウム	700	mg
塩化カリウム	200	mg

[0035] Distilled water was added to the above-mentioned component, after lysis, the whole quantity was set to 100ml and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology was obtained. Although a contact angle is 96 degrees before an application and after the application did not show a hydrophilic-property-ized effect at 97 degrees when it was similarly estimated as the example 1 about this liquid, it was checked that a component does not remain on a contact lens front face, and eye stimulative did not accept.

[0036] (Example 2 of a comparison)

[0037]

[Table 8]

塩化ナトリウム	500	mg
塩化カリウム	300	mg
加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (C)	600	mg

[0038] Distilled water was added to the above-mentioned component, after lysis, the whole quantity was set to 100ml and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology was obtained. When it was similarly estimated as the example 1 about this liquid, although the contact angle fell to 71 degrees after the application and showed the good hydrophilic-property-ized effect to having been 95 degrees before the application, it was checked that it remains and is hard to secede from a hydrophilic-ized component on a contact lens front face. Moreover, eye stimulative did not accept.

[0039] (Example 3 of a comparison)

[0040]

[Table 9]

塩化ナトリウム	500	mg
塩化カリウム	300	mg
キトサン加水分解成分 (C)	500	mg

[0041] Distilled water was added to the above-mentioned component, after lysis, the whole quantity was set to 100ml and the artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology was obtained. When it was similarly estimated as the example 1 about this liquid, although the contact angle fell to 69 degrees after the application and showed the good hydrophilic-property-ized effect to having been 96 degrees before the application, it was checked that it remains and is hard to secede from a hydrophilic-ized component on a contact lens front face. Moreover, eye stimulative did not accept.

[0042] (Example 4 of a comparison) When it was similarly estimated as the example 1 about my ***** CL (1000 congratulation medicine manufacture incorporated company make), the contact angle did not show a good hydrophilic-property-ized effect at 90 degrees after the application to having been 98 degrees before the application. It was checked that the component remains slightly on the contact lens front face. Moreover, eye stimulative did not accept.

[0043] The disinfection potency was evaluated based on the <disinfection sex-test> antibiotic titration technique sensitivity-disc examination. The sample offer bacillus used Escherichia coli (IFO No.12732), the culture medium used BTB ***** agar medium, and it carried out about the example 4 and the example 1 of a comparison. The benzalkonium-chloride solution was used for the positive control 0.001%, and the physiological saline was used for the negative control. Consequently, to the prevention circle of 0.001% benzalkonium-chloride solution of a positive control having been 11mm, the prevention circle of an example 3 is 10mm, and showed disinfection nature. The example 1 of a comparison and the prevention circle of a physiological saline do not form, and disinfection nature did not accept.

[0044]

[Table 10]

備考:	加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (A)	分子量800~1500
	加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (B)	分子量2000~5000
	加水分解コラーゲンペプチド (C)	分子量5000~8000
	キトサン加水分解成分 (A)	分子量1000~2000
	キトサン加水分解成分 (B)	分子量6000~8000
	キトサン加水分解成分 (C)	分子量9000~14000

[0045]

[Effect of the Invention] this invention is artificial tear fluid for ophthalmology containing the hydrophilic high component of the solubility to water, ***** , and a biocompatibility, and can

compensate the shortage of tear fluid by dry eye with applying eyewash. In a claim 1, it is effective in being able to give a hydrophilic property to a contact lens front face, and the wearing nature of a contact lens improving. In a claim 2, there are an effect of the effect of a claim 1 and the double hydrophilic-property-ized effect by the chitosan hydrolysis component and the disinfection effect. In a claim 3, there are a claim 1, same effect, and the disinfection effect, the water retention on the front face of a contact lens can be raised by using these timely, and the contamination on prevention of occurrence of the unpleasant cloudiness at the time of wearing, dispersion of the visual acuity by the amniorrhesis on the front face of a contact lens, etc. and artificial tear fluid, or the front face of a contact lens can be prevented. Furthermore, there is an effect as protective agents, such as a cornea wound, by the outstanding *****, disinfection nature, etc.

[Translation done.]